

GRIFFITH CHOSEN.

He Will Succeed Col. Neal at the State Penitentiary.

DOUTHIT ALSO DEFEATED.

Result of the Elections Held by the Legislature last Week.

How Each Member Voted.

The Legislature met in joint assembly on Tuesday morning of last week to elect a successor of the State Penitentiary and other officers. Just before the election was held the friends of Senator D. J. Griffith claimed that that gentleman had 66 votes pledged to him, but there were few who expected to see him elected on the first ballot.

The result of the election was that upon the first ballot Capt. Griffith received 71 votes, and before the vote was declared over a score of votes were changed from the other candidates to him and he was declared elected.

Miss Nannie Montgomery was elected State Librarian and Messrs. A. K. Sanders of Sumter, T. J. Cunningham of Chester and W. T. Odell of Pickens were elected directors of the penitentiary.

But the closest contest of all was the vote for member of the State board of control to succeed Mr. J. B. Douthit, whose term had expired. Mr. Douthit was nominated for reelection and his opponent was Mr. T. J. Robinson of Pickens. The vote was so close that there was much dispute over the result announced, and it was only after a succession of recounts that Mr. Robinson was declared elected by a majority of two votes.

The house of representatives assembled yesterday morning, but there was a feeling of restlessness in the very atmosphere, and nothing was accomplished until the hour of 11, when the joint session of the senate and the house of representatives was called to order by Lieutenant Governor McSweney.

Gen. Hemphill, clerk of the senate, read the concurrent resolution ordering this election, and President McSweney announced that the first vote would be for

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Under the rules previously adopted, no speeches of nomination were permitted. A member of the joint assembly may put a name in nomination and but only one second was allowed for each.

Mr. Jos. W. McCullough of Greenville nominated Miss Nannie Montgomery of Marlboro, the present incumbent. This was seconded by Senator Ilderton of Florence.

Senator Marshall of Richland nominated Mrs. LeConte of Columbia, formerly State Librarian. Senator Barnwell of Charleston seconded the nomination. The ballot resulted in Miss Montgomery's election by a vote of 96 to 53.

Following was the vote:

Mrs. LeConte—Senators Aldrich, Barnwell, Blakeney, Dean, Glenn, Gruber, Henderson, Hough, Manning, Marshall, Mower, Standland, Sheppard, Walker, Williams—22.

Miss Montgomery—Senators Alexander, Appelt, Archer, Bowen, Brown Geo., Brown W. A., Dennis, Douglas, Graydon, Ilderton, Livingston, Love, Mauldin, Mayfield, Ragdale, Sarritt, Scarborough, Suddath, Sullivan, Talbird, Wallace, Williams—22.

Mrs. LeConte—Representatives Gary, Ashley, Bacon, Bell, Colcock, Cosgrove, Dean, DeBruhl, Edrington, Gantt, Henderson, Hopkins, Jenkins, Lott, Marshall, W. L. Mauldin, McIntosh, Mitchell, Mobley, Nettles, Patton, Purifoy, Pratt, E. B., Ragdale, H. B., Richardson, R. B. A., Robinson, C. P., Sanders, Sawyer, Seabrook, Simkins, Sinkler, G. P. Smith, J. L. Smith, Strom, Suber, W. H. Thomas, Vernon, Wharton, Woods—38.

Miss Montgomery—Representatives Blakeney, Black, W. D., Black, Blythe, Bolts, Browning, Cross, Dargan, Davis, Deady, Dowling, Epps, Floyd, H. U. Evans, N. E. Evans, Fairley, Floyd, Gause, Graham, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Holmes, Jackson, W. J. Johnson, Leverett, Lyles, Magill, Manning, Laban, Mauldin, McCoy, Mr. Crum, McCullough, McEwen, McLaughlin, Means, Miley, Montgomery, Moss, Patterson, Prince, J. W. Ragdale, Richards, G. W. Richardson, C. E. Robinson, Rogers, E. L. Sanders, Sharpe, E. D. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, Staakhouse, Stevenson, Theus, Threant, Timmerman, Varn, West, Wharton, Whitson, Williams, Wilson, Wimberly, Wingo, Winkler, H. H. Woodward, M. B. Woodward, Wyche, Young—74.

Mr. Geo. R. Jones was paired with Mr. Gamble, and Mr. L. K. Sturkie with Mr. Dukes.

The total vote was 149, of which Miss Montgomery received 96.

COL. NEAL DEFEATED.

The galleries and the floor of the hall were crowded with visitors, who were present to watch the contest for the position of superintendent of the penitentiary.

Col. Neal was there, looking unwell and surrounded by a number of friends. Capt. Griffith looked confident, and his friends were buoyant with hope.

The prominence of Col. Neal in affairs political lent peculiar interest to this race. Although the race was won partially by Capt. Griffith's popularity, there is no doubt that the feeling of politicians toward Col. Neal had a great deal to do with the result of the election.

Mr. Stevenson of Chesterfield nominated Senator Griffith. This was seconded by Senator Talbird of Beaufort.

Mr. Timmerman nominated Representative Bell of Aiken. This was seconded by Senator Sheppard of Edgefield.

Senator Mayfield nominated Mr. H. H. Crum of Bamberg, chairman of the ways and means committee. This was seconded by Mr. Moss of Orangeburg.

Col. W. A. Neal was nominated by Mr. Prince of Anderson. This was seconded by Senator Manning of Sumter.

Mr. John W. McCullough of Greenville was nominated by Mr. W. L. Mauldin of Greenville. This was seconded by Senator G. W. Brown.

The nominations were then closed upon motion of Mr. Wyche.

When the roll of the joint assembly had been called, and each member had voted for the candidate of his choice, it was seen that Senator Griffith was far in the lead. The vote was not announced but the first roll call resulted as follows: Griffith, 71; Neal, 34; McCullough, 23; Crum, 21; Bell, 4. Total, 153; necessary to elect, 77.

Some of the members had kept ac-

votes, Mr. Ilderton started the break by changing his vote from Crum to Griffith. Senator Standland changed from Neal to Griffith, Mr. G. P. Smith from McCullough to Griffith, Mr. Sheppard from Bell to Griffith, and in a few moments a score of others followed their example. No one candidate was injured by this slump, as each lost a number of supporters and won the vote on the first ballot was declared. Senator Griffith was announced as elected. Following was the final result: Griffith, 96; Neal, 28; McCullough, 10; Crum, 11; Bell, 2. Mr. Crum lost more than any other candidate when the break to Griffith began.

Following was the vote as first recorded:

Griffith—Senators Alexander, Archer, Barnwell, Blakeney, Brown, Douglas, Glenn, Gause, Gruber, Hough, Henderson, Marshall, Mauldin, Mower, Ragdale, Sarritt, Scarborough, Suddath, Talbird, Wallace, Waller, Williams, Representatives Speaker Gary, Black, W. D., Coughman, Davis, Dean, Edrington, Evans, N. E. Evans, Fairley, Gause, Graham, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Johnson, W. J. Lockwood, Lott, Lyles, Mann, Manning, McDill, McLaughlin, McIntosh, Mitchell, Mobley, Nettles, Patton, Purifoy, Pratt, E. B., Ragdale, H. B., Richardson, R. B. A., Robinson, C. P., Sanders, Sawyer, Seabrook, Shary, Simpson, Sinkler, Smith, Jeremiah Smith, J. L. Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Suber, Theus, Thomas, W. H. Threant, Whitson, Winkler, Woods, Woodward, H. H.

Neal—Senators Appelt, Bowen, Dennis, Livingston, Love, Manning, Standland, Sullivan, Walker, Representatives Ashley, Bacon, Bell, Colcock, Cosgrove, Dean, DeBruhl, Edrington, Gantt, Henderson, Hopkins, Jenkins, Lott, Marshall, W. L. Mauldin, McIntosh, Mitchell, Mobley, Nettles, Patton, Purifoy, Pratt, E. B., Ragdale, H. B., Richardson, R. B. A., Robinson, C. P., Sanders, Sawyer, Seabrook, Shary, Simpson, Sinkler, Smith, Jeremiah Smith, J. L. Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Suber, Theus, Thomas, W. H. Threant, Whitson, Winkler, Woods, Woodward, H. H.

McCullough—Senators Brown, Dean, Hough, Representatives Dargan, DeBruhl, Dowling, Floyd, Henderson, Hoffmeyer, Magill, Marou, Mauldin, W. L. McCullough, Montgomery, Ragdale, R. B., Richardson, C. P. Smith, G. P. Smith, E. D. Wilson, Wingo, Young—25.

Crum—Senators Aldrich, Ilderton, Mayfield, Representatives Lally, Black, J. B., Blythe, Browning, Cross, Hill, Hollis, Jenkins, Jones, McCoy, McLaughlin, Miley, Moss, Thomas, W. J. Varn, West, Wimberly, Wyche—21.

Bell—Senator Sheppard. Representatives Richardson, Geo. W. Timmerman and Woodward—4.

PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.

There were three vacancies among the board of directors of the penitentiary to succeed Mr. Wharton. Elected to the general assembly, and Messrs. Cunningham and Blackwell, whose terms have expired.

Mr. Wharton nominated Mr. J. H. Blackwell of Barnwell.

Mr. McDow nominated Mr. Joo. W. Lyles of Fairfield.

Mr. Blythe nominated Mr. T. J. Cunningham of Chester.

Senator Mayfield nominated Mr. W. S. Odell of Pickens.

Mr. J. Harvey Wilson nominated Mr. A. K. Sanders of Sumter.

All five of the candidates were voted for on the first ballot. 156 votes were cast, 79 being a majority. Mr. Sanders received 130; Mr. Cunningham 115; Mr. Odell 84; Mr. Lyles 78 and Mr. Blackwell 62. The first three having received a majority, were declared elected.

A STRANGE SCRAMBLE.

President McSweney then announced that it was in order to elect two members of the State board of control, one for a five year term and one to fill the unexpired term of Mr. M. R. Cooper.

It was decided to ballot for these terms separately.

For the five-year term, Mr. J. B. Douthit, the present incumbent, was nominated by Senator Sullivan of Anderson. This was seconded by Representative Timmerman.

Mr. T. C. Robinson of Pickens was nominated by Mr. Laban Mauldin, seconded by Senator Dean.

These were the only nominations.

The greatest interest was manifested while the vote was being polled. There was lobbying going on even at this time, and unless a member enunciated distinctly, it was difficult to distinguish the vote of the candidate for whom he voted. Those who kept tally sheets were satisfied that Douthit was elected when the last vote was polled. There was considerable surprise when the president announced that Robinson had been elected, having received 76 votes and Douthit 75.

Prince demanded that as there was dissatisfaction as to the correctness of that vote, the joint assembly be polled to see if the votes had been recorded properly.

Graydon made a point of order that the vote had been declared, and that the election could not be re-opened.

Senator Sheppard said that such a condition had confronted the joint assembly often before, and the natural course was to poll the vote.

President McSweney ruled that as there had been no objection to the vote as recorded by the tellers for the senate and the tellers for the house, that no election had been held.

This made the vote open for changes. Sawyer changed from Robinson to Douthit. Sturkie from Douthit to Robinson. Montgomery from Robinson to Douthit. Whitson from Robinson to Douthit. Purifoy from Robinson to Douthit. In this way Robinson gained one vote.

When the vote was polled, it was seen that there had been 154 votes cast, and that Robinson had received 78, while Douthit received 76. Robinson was declared elected.

The vote was very close and there was considerable feeling over it. Chairman Haselden and others were on the floor working for Robinson, and there was a great deal of excitement at times. Senator Sheppard was applauded upon his construction of a point of order, and Sturkie was applauded when he changed from Douthit to Robinson in order to offset Sawyer's change from Robinson to Douthit.

The friends of Douthit do not seem to be disposed to concede that he was beaten on the first ballot, and that there was so much confusion afterwards that the result was unfavorable to Douthit. Following is the final vote:

SENATORS.

Douthit—Alexander, Archer, Archer, Blakeney, Brown, Connor, Hay, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mower, Scarborough, Sheppard, Suddath, Sullivan, Talbird, Walker, Waller, Williams—20.

Gamble, Gantt, Graham, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Leverett, Mann, Mc Coy, McDill, McEwen, Montgomery, Nettles, Patton, Purifoy, Prince, Pratt, Richards, Richardson, George W. Richardson, Henry B. Robinson, R. B. A., Sanders, C. P., Sawyer, Sharpe, Smith, Jeremiah, Smith, J. L. Stevenson, Strom, Sturkie, Suber, Theus, Thomas, W. H. Threant, Whitson, Winkler, Woods, Woodward, H. H., Wingo, Winkler, Woods—46.

Robinson—Speaker Gary, Bacon, Black, J. B., Blythe, Browning, Cross, Dargan, DeBruhl, Edrington, Gantt, Gause, Henderson, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Hollis, Hopkins, Johnson, W. J. Lockwood, Lott, Lyles, Magill, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, Mower, Sarritt, Scarborough, Suddath, Sullivan, Talbird, Wallace, Waller, Williams—19.

The balloting for this place was not concluded until 2:20, and the joint assembly then took recess until 5 o'clock.

JOINT SESSION.

The joint session was resumed at 8 o'clock for the purpose of concluding the elections. This session happened quite a surprise, for Mr. B. H. Boykin of Kershaw was elected on the first ballot. Mr. Boykin had been spoken of as a candidate to succeed Mr. Douthit, although he was a candidate to succeed Mr. Cooper, and it was feared by his friends that this confusion would injure him, but it did not after all cause his defeat.

When the joint session had been called to order by President McSweney Senator Gruber of Colleton nominated Mr. M. W. Simmons of Dorchester as candidate for member of the State board of control. This was seconded by Mr. Stevenson of Chesterfield.

Mr. Winkler of Kershaw nominated Mr. Parrell H. Boykin of Kershaw, seconded by Mr. Woods of Clarendon.

Mr. J. A. Moore of Darlington was nominated by Mr. Edrington of Lexington, seconded by Mr. Floyd of Darlington.

Messrs. Verner and Means protested that as there had been so much lobbying and confusion on the floor by the tellers in the morning, that the house be cleared of visitors, who could find seats in the gallery.

Mr. Timmerman said that this was unnecessary if the sergeants at arms would obey the orders of the presiding officers.

When the roll call was finished, Mr. Boykin had a majority of 6 votes, he having received 70, Mr. Simmons 60 and Mr. Moore 10 votes. Messrs. Dowling, Floyd, Magill, Rogers and C. P. Sanders changed from Moore to Boykin, making his vote 81, Mr. Simmons remaining unchanged, and Mr. Moore's vote being reduced to 4.

Following is the vote as finally recorded:

SENATORS.

Moore—Archer, Ilderton—2.

Boykin—Appelt, Blakeney, Brown, Connor, Dennis, Douglas, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Livingston, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mower, Sarritt, Sheppard, Suddath, Sullivan, Talbird, Walker—20.

Simmons—Aldrich, Alexander, Barnwell, Bowen, Brown, Dean, Graydon, Gruber, Henderson, Mayfield, Ragdale, Scarborough, Standland, Wallace, Waller, Williams—16.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Moore—Dargan, Edrington—3.

Boykin—Ashley, Bacon, Bell, Black, W. D., Blythe, Bolts, Coughman, Denny, Dowling, Epps, Floyd, Gause, Graham, Hoffmeyer, Hollis, Hopkins, Jackson, Leverett, Magill, Manning, McDill, McEwen, McLaughlin, McIntosh, Mitchell, Mobley, Nettles, Patton, Purifoy, Prince, Pratt, Richards, Richardson, George W. Richardson, Henry B. Robinson, R. B. A., Rogers, Sanders, C. P., Sawyer, Sharpe, Sinkler, Smith, E. D., Smith, Jeremiah, Smith, J. L., Strom, Sturkie, Suber, Theus, Timmerman, Verner, Weston, Whitson, Williams, Wilson, Winkler, Woods, Woodward, H. H., Woodward, M. B., Wyche, Young—61.

Simmons—Speaker Gary, Bailey, Black, J. B., Blythe, Browning, Colcock, Cosgrove, Cross, Crum, Dean, DeBruhl, Edrington, Evans, H. H., Gamble, Gantt, Henderson, Hill, Jenkins, Johnson, W. J., Lyles, Mann, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, L. Mauldin, William L. McCoy, McCraw, McIntosh, Miley, Mitchell, Mobley, Moss, Ragdale, E. B. Robinson, C. E. Sanders, E. L. Sinkins, Smith, G. P., Stevenson, Thomas, W. H. Threant, Varn, West, Wharton, Wimberly—44.

Three trustees of South Carolina college to succeed Messrs. F. H. Weston, W. D. Evans and Joo. T. Sloan were elected.

Mr. L. L. Withers of Columbia was put in nomination by Mr. Means, seconded by Mr. Ashley.

Mr. J. Q. Davis of Winnsboro was nominated by Senator Barnwell, seconded by Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. F. P. McGowan of Union was nominated by Mr. Simpkins, seconded by Mr. Gantt.

Mr. Joo. T. Sloan of Columbia was nominated by Senator Marshall, seconded by Mr. Moss.

The total number of votes cast was 150, of which Withers received 105; Sloan, 119; Davis, 127, and McGowan 99. The first three were declared elected.

There being no further business, the joint session was dissolved. The house of representatives also immediately adjourned.

STORM-SWEEP SOUTH SEAS.

The steamer Arangi, from Australia, brings the details of the terrible cyclones which swept the south seas about the middle of December, devastating villages, wrecking shipping and causing many deaths. In the Solomon Islands almost all the villages were destroyed, and the natives being driven from their homes and ram patches leveled. Over 500 natives are reported to have been killed. Capt. Pentecost, of the yacht St. Aubin, who brought the news of the disaster to Sydney, says he saved a woman who was to have been killed as a sorceress, she being accused of having caused the hurricane. He bought her, the purchase price being a pig, and took her to another island, where she was released.

THE most diabolical revenge ever conceived was perpetrated upon a South Dakota soldier while he was in the Philippines. He insulted some petty Spanish officials who had him wine drugged and the blood of a leper injected in his veins. Hanging is too good for such an infamous wretch. In fact a soldier would be a thousand times safer in the Philippines than in the States.

One of these geniuses that is always planning for the good of the country says that the cotton can be brought up to 25 cents a pound, if Congress will furnish railroads to the tenants of the cotton States for twelve months.

COUNTY COURTS.

An Act Establishing Them Passed by the State Senate.

The question of establishing county courts occupied the senate Thursday and after over two hours of debate, resulted in a big victory for Senator Gruber and his bill, providing for the formation of such courts. The bill was called up as a special order immediately after the morning hour, and Senator Archer moved to strike out the enacting words. Gruber arose to the defense of his bill and made an able argument in its defense. The debate then became general and a number of speeches were made for and against the bill. Finally a vote was reached and the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Alexander, Archer, Brown, G. W., Brown W. A., Connor, Graydon, Ragdale, Suddath, Sullivan, Wallace, Waller—12.

Yeas—Appelt, Blakeney, Bowen, Dean, Dennis, Douglas, Glenn, Gruber, Hay, Henderson, Hough, Ilderton, Livingston, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield, Mower, Sarritt, Scarborough, Sheppard, Standland, Talbird, Walker, Williams—26.

The first section of the bill provides that whenever one-fifth of the qualified registered electors of any county in this State shall file a petition with the clerk of the circuit court of such county praying for an election to be held in such county on the question of the establishment of a county court therein, it shall be the duty of the said clerk within ten days to make an order thereon, and serve the same on the commissioners of election, requiring the said commissioners of election of such county to hold an election, after first giving at least 30 days' notice thereof in the newspapers of such county, upon the question of establishing a county court in such county, not later than 60 days nor earlier than 40 days thereafter. Said petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of the board of supervisors of registration that the names appearing upon said petition constitute one-fifth of the qualified registered electors of such county.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

The Severest Ever Known in the History of That Country.

A special from the City of Mexico says: In point of duration the earthquake Wednesday evening was the severest ever known in the history of Mexico. The movement began in the City of Mexico at exactly nine minutes past 5 o'clock. The oscillations were from east to west. It lasted one minute and twenty seconds. Three minutes later came a companion shock, which lasted five seconds, also oscillating northwest and southeast. The movement made a perfect cross. The earthquake was universally felt over the entire republic, and it had a very general movement from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It reached Colima at seven minutes past 5 o'clock, oscillating from east to west. It lasted one minute and twenty seconds. It reached Vera Cruz eighteen minutes past 5 and the oscillations were from south to north, lasting ten seconds. Many houses were cracked in this city. Some were entirely ruined. Fully a dozen walls were crushed and broken in the national palace. A two-foot iron pipe carrying water from Chapultepec to the city was broken in seven places. Intense cold and other phenomena followed.

ANDREW JACKSON.

This country has produced no more remarkable character than Andrew Jackson, the first of our presidents who came from the loins of the people. He was a Democrat in every sense of the word. He had confidence in the people and the people believed in him and trusted him, and he never betrayed their trust. Charles J. Ingels says of him: "He was a man of great wisdom, great power, great passion with gentleness, animosity with benevolence, devotion with destructiveness, homicide with homily, seldom, if ever, seen in any man. Nothing was wanting to his amazing triumphs but that Wellington instead of Paikemban, as was intended should have headed the invasion of Louisiana, that Jackson might have been the brow of Napoleon's conqueror the laurels of Waterloo. We find him in Washington one day hurling defiance at his political opponents in volleys of language and the next day carrying into the white house a little girl and her dog to warm at the fire because he had found the child crying on the street. In the intervals of political strife we see him at his dinner table, singing songs with Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren, each laughing at the efforts of the other. The country has probably never needed a Jackson so badly as now.

READY TO FIGHT.

A dispatch from Manila says the Republic, the official organ of the Philippines, announces that the congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo, and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable. At a mass meeting of women at Cavite yesterday, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places in defense of independence and to bear arms if necessary. Paterno has asked for, and it appears, has been granted the privilege of "taking a prominent place in the line of battle against the Americans."

NOT ONLY ON PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND ALL THE ACCUMULATIONS of living, but as well on things pertaining to our enjoyment and culture. This is especially true as to Pianos and Organs. Wise Manufacturers realize that in these close times prices must be exceedingly low, and they are meeting the emergency. Notice the latest advertisement of a combination of the Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., in this issue, and write them for their Four Cents Prices. This is a wide-awake-never-gets-old and thoroughly reliable house, whose offers always mean just what they say. It costs nothing to write Ludden & Bates for Catalogues, Prices and Easy Installment Terms, which they send with pleasure.

THE "Oceanic," the largest steamer afloat, was successfully launched at Belfast. She is owned by the White Star Line and is 704 feet long and weighs 17,000 tons. Her coal bunkers will hold enough coal for her to circumnavigate the world without recaling. She is built upon different lines than the "Great Eastern" and will be used for freight.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MARKET IN HAVANA.

Pictureque Cooks, Unfamiliar Fruits and Live Fish Seen There.

The Havana market is crowded at daybreak by Spanish, French, Chinese and colored cooks of both sexes. Some chefs, who affect the dignity of a coat, are accompanied by their apprentices or scullions, who carry baskets. Spanish cooks, who usually are employed in second-class restaurants, wear flat, red woolen caps, and shuffle along slipshod with their baskets slung over their shoulders, while oblique-eyed Chinese wear all sorts of queer headgear; loose trousers and blouses. Colored women don bandanas, which lend a dash of color to the scene, as they waddle along the market, their fat sides shaking with laughter, while they boisterously greet their friends as they go from stall to stall, haggling with the market men. Marketing is always done by cooks in Havana, because employers are aware that they can drive a better bargain, even taking into account the perquisites allowed them by tradespeople.

Golden, juicy oranges are symmetrically piled on the stalls, flanked by bunches of luscious yellow and red bananas, and nutbrown apocotes which outwardly resemble an Irish potato, but contain a luscious pulp inside.

Green coconuts contain a sweet liquid like water, as well as a soft white pulp. Other tropical fruits which abound in Cuba are mangoes, cherimoyas and ciruelas, which are juicy and sweet. Fish caught in Cuban waters are especially nice, and the pargo, a species of red snapper, is very toothsome, as is the cherna, which tastes like salmon. No Havana cook will buy fish unless they are alive, and the fish market with big tanks full of fresh fish, with white marble slabs and scales, is very picturesque. Sea crabs and land crabs are also good. The latter grow to a large size, and their bodies stand high from the ground on their enormous claws. Land crabs burrow in holes, and their locomotion is clumsy, sounding like that of a drunken man. Cooks feed these crabs on corn meal for several days before they cook them, as this makes them more palatable.

THE FIRST FLYING MACHINE.

Roger Bacon, in his writings in the thirteenth century, predicted the use of the balloon and flying machine. It is said that Jean Baptiste Dand, an Italian mathematician, crossed Lake Trasimeno on artificial wings in 1400. Leonardo da Vinci, in 1500, made some experiments in aerial screws, designed a parachute, and left some sketches of mechanical wings in his notebooks. A famous bishop, named Wilkin, in the seventeenth century wrote on the subject of artificial flight, and was so sure of the practicability of it that he declared the time would come when it would be as common a thing to hear a man, when starting on a journey, call for his wings as for his boots and spurs. In 1709 Fray de Gusman, of Portugal, asked and received assistance from the King in plans he had for constructing a flying machine. About the middle of the seventeenth century a Frenchman named Benier constructed a pair of oscillating wings, with which he made several experiments. He tried them first in jumping from a stool, then from a table, then from a barn, when his progress was interrupted by his falling and breaking his leg. In France the Marquis de Bacquerville, in 1742, attempted to cross the Seine on wings. He launched himself from a terrace and flew for a short distance, then fell, landing in a washer-woman's barge, breaking his leg, which discouraged him from further experiments in that direction.

AN EXPLANATION.

A recent issue of the Harbinger (Tenn.) Free Press contained the following paragraph: "We wish to explain our lack of editorial this week. We was down to Memphis, and a smart Alec at the tavern put train oil on our greens, and we were horse dew combaw for three days, and now that we are able to talk, our language is not fit for publication."

A BIG APPLE TREE.

Alexander Bates, a Bowdoinham, Me., orchardist, has just saved down a mammoth apple tree, the biggest in the town and perhaps in the whole state. It was 28 inches across the stump, six feet trunk, then branching out in long branches. It must have been nearly or quite 100 years old.

WATER DEARER THAN CHAMPAGNE.

Speaking at a meeting of the London Corporation, Mr. Miller said that owing to the system of the water companies of charging for water upon the ratable value of premises instead of for the quantity used, water in Newgate street, where he had premises, was dearer than champagne.

THE DROMEDARY'S HUMP.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nourishment beneficially provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed.

WE ALL KNOW HIM.

The man who has a most exasperating laugh is the man who laughs the longest and the loudest. It may be a great joke to him to think of the misery he is inflicting upon humanity.

BOOK OF MARBLE.

At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.

A GIRL CAN'T BE IN LOVE AND HAVE A BAD COLD IN THE HEAD AT THE SAME TIME.

VALUE OF CROPS.—The North Carolina labor commissioner has prepared a statement showing the average profit per acre of seventeen of the principal crops grown in the State. The figures are: Cotton \$3.92, wheat \$1.97, corn \$3.33, tobacco \$20.97, sweet potatoes \$29.50, Irish potatoes \$28.37, peanuts \$23.23, sorghum \$19.85, hay \$14.93, rice \$12.25, beans \$9.50, barley \$9.64, peas \$5.67, broom corn \$3.60, flax \$3.15, rice \$2.93, oats \$2.51.

THE RICHMOND TIMES thinks that "before Eagan gets through eating the dish of crow in front of him, he will think that embalmed beef is angel's food."

PURSUED BY WHEAT

Workmen Chased Out of a Warehouse by a Flood of Grain.

Six thousand bushels of unsacked wheat got loose and went on a tear. It happened in the warehouse of the F. T. Ayers Mercantile Company at Denver. The scenes that followed were something similar to those described by Victor Hugo when a cannon got loose from its fastenings on board ship and rolled and reared from one end of the gun deck to another until the ship was disabled and a number of the crew killed. Only, nobody was killed by the wheat.

In the rear of the Ayers warehouse are four great bins, built up from the ground floor and capable of holding twenty-five carloads of wheat at a time. The company's bookkeeper, sitting in his office at the front of the building, 100 feet or more from the bins, heard a terrific rattling, tearing, splintering sound, as if the whole case of the warehouse was being torn out by a monster hand. He rushed from the little box of an office out onto the main floor of the warehouse. He paused, gasped for breath and threw up his hands.

What he saw was a giant wave of wheat flowing toward him, licking at the very heels of a dozen laborers who had been at work near the bins and who were now fleeing for their lives.

The ocean of wheat moved onward for a score of feet or more and then calmed down as suddenly as if a barrel of oil had been spread on its troubled waves. The bookkeeper yelled to the laboring men to stay running, pulled his hands down to their accustomed pockets, took a deep breath and whistled.

By and by the cloud of dust that had arisen drifted away and the bookkeeper and the laboring men could see what had happened. It didn't take long. One of the stout beams had grown weak from the burden on its back and snapped in two. A hundred other stout beams had followed suit. There was nothing left for the imprisoned wheat to do but make a rush for a less confined resting place. There were 6,000 bushels of it in the bin, and it was no wonder that its moving caused consternation.

After the dozen laboring men had recovered their wits and gone to work again the little bookkeeper in the front office said the damage done would not exceed \$50. All that was necessary to do to save the wheat was to sweep it up off the floor and pack it in sacks.

THE MONKEY TREND TREE.

Cape Verde, that is, the Green Cape, is said to owe its name in part to the foliage of the Adamsonia digitata which adorns the whole of Senegambia and Guinea with its green elliptical arches; a full-grown tree presenting at a distance almost the appearance of a forest. According to Adamson, trees are met with having a diameter of thirty feet, although the height of the tree is moderate, varying from fifty to sixty feet.

The lower branches, however, shoot out to an incredible length, at first in a horizontal direction. These are covered with an immense foliage, which from its weight causes them to bend toward the ground and thus there is presented a huge hemispherical mass of verdure, 120, 140 or even 150 feet in diameter and perhaps 60 feet in height.

The fruit is an oblong, dull green, downy body, eight or nine inches long, containing several cells, in which there is a number of hard shining seeds, immersed in a soft pulp, which is scarcely juicy.

From this pulp the native negroes prepare an acidulous drink, much used in the fevers of the country.

The bruised leaves in a dry state form a substance